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Quality Trees and Plants



Entrance to Original Home Orchards, Crete, Nebr.

The Crete Nurseries

ESTABLISHED 1872

Crete, Nebraska

Guarantee

**WE GUARANTEE
ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION**

***I**F THE goods we send you do not arrive in the best of order and to be of the highest grade as represented, simply return any unsatisfactory purchase within three days after you receive it, in the same manner in which it was received, and we will return to you the full amount that you paid for the stock together with the cost of transportation both ways.*

*J. A. LOTHROP,
General Manager the Crete Nurseries*



BEN DAVIS APPLE TREE.

Planted Spring 1873, with a gradually increasing yield, we were enabled in 1909 to gather 39 bushels of apples from this single tree, which sold for more than \$25.00.

APPLES---Read and Consider

The supply of good fruit cannot begin to equal the demand. Thousands and thousands of fruit trees in the middle west died in the last ten years and have not been replaced. In Lincoln last year apples were selling at twice the price asked for oranges. If conditions do not change apples will, within a very few years, be a rare luxury. Guard against the future and plant a good orchard. When you do plant see that you get the best trees obtainable; that you get varieties that will meet your conditions. Our forty-four years of experience as orchardists in the middle west is at your service, and the trees listed below are what we consider the leading and most desirable varieties. Varieties starred are for northern and far western planting.

***Duchess**—Large; yellow with red streaks; slightly sub-acid; very productive and exceedingly hardy; fine for cooking. August.

Early Harvest—Bright straw color; flesh nearly white; very productive. July.

Red June—Medium size; very red; a good keeper for a summer apple and a fine erect grower.

Ben Davis—Large, handsome apple, brightly striped with red; a good bearer and keeps well. January to April.

Gano—Similar but much superior to the Ben Davis; a tree vigorous and hardy; bears while young.

***Yellow Transparent**—The most valuable early apple ever introduced. Fruit pale yellow. Flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid; tree exceedingly hardy and good bearer. Bears early, trees in the nursery row often showing fruit buds.

STOCK GUARANTEED TO REACH YOU IN PERFECT CONDITION.

APPLES---Continued

Grimes Golden—One of the finest apples grown and always brings a fancy price. It is medium sized, golden yellow, tender, rich, aromatic, delicious. Tree is very hardy and productive. Blossoms late in the spring and frost seldom catches them. Late fall and early winter.

Jonathan—The Christmas apple; one of the finest, most delicious and highest price apples on the market. Brilliant red; very highly flavored, juicy, fine grained, tender and mild. Tree long lived and comes into bearing early. Keeps well and is usually at its prime during the Christmas season.

***Northwestern Greening**—Tree a splendid vigorous grower and extremely hardy; fruit large; green to yellow; flesh yellow; fine grained and firm; very prolific. December to March.

***Wealthy**—One of the finest apples grown. A fall apple but will keep well till January. Apples are large, almost solid red; flesh white or a trifle stained, tender, crisp, very juicy; one of the best market varieties. Has been a heavy, regular bearer with us and always finds a ready market. By all means plant the Wealthy.

Salome—Very hardy; good size; flesh yellow; juicy but very firm. Fine flavor. Red covered with bloom. January till May.

Mammoth Black Twig—One of the high quality, good market varieties. Deep dark red,

firm and juicy. Very desirable. January to Spring.

Winesap—Deep red, juicy, a good keeper. One of the leading commercial varieties. Tree hardy and a good bearer.

York Imperial—Greenish yellow, overlaid with bright red stripes; flesh tender, firm, crisp, juicy. A vigorous grower, strong and healthy, and a very heavy bearer.

Delicious—Fruit large, beautiful dark red blending to yellow at blossom. Flesh fine grained, firm; flavor slightly acid but very pleasing.

Crab Apples

Whitney No. 20—Large, more like a medium sized, fine flavored apple. Good to eat as well as for canning and preserving. Yellowish green, red striped. A great bearer and very hardy. August.

Florence—Hardy; productive; beautiful color. We can supply other varieties also.

Prices on apples and crabs (except Delicious, which are 5 cents per tree higher).

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5- 7 feet, grafted..	\$0.20	\$1.80	\$16.00
4½-6 feet, grafted..	.18	1.60	14.00
3½-5 feet, grafted..	.12	1.10	10.00
3- 4 feet, grafted..	.10	.90	8.00

PLUMS

The cultivation of plums is rapidly increasing. A family supply of this delicious fruit can be grown on a small space since they succeed best in a group or cluster where they can pollinize one another.

We have found it advantageous to mix several varieties so as to secure a continual supply of pollen during the blooming season.

The plum tree in Nebraska is vigorous in growth and requires cutting back each year to prevent an overweight of fruit at the ends of the long branches. Trimming back produces a stockier tree and prevents splitting.

The Native or American varieties will be found the most hardy, although the European varieties will succeed in most parts of Nebraska. The Japanese varieties should be planted in the eastern half of the state, although we have found cases where they have succeeded far west in the southern half of the state.

Forest Garden (American)—Medium size; yellowish, bears when quite young and very profusely; hardy and very desirable.

Hawkeye (American)—Very large, dark red. Will be found hardy and very productive.

Wolf (American)—Large, dark red, fine for cooking and canning because free stone. Tree a vigorous grower and extremely hardy. One of the best.

Wyant (American)—Large, dark red with firm flesh; freestone; excellent quality, very hardy and productive.

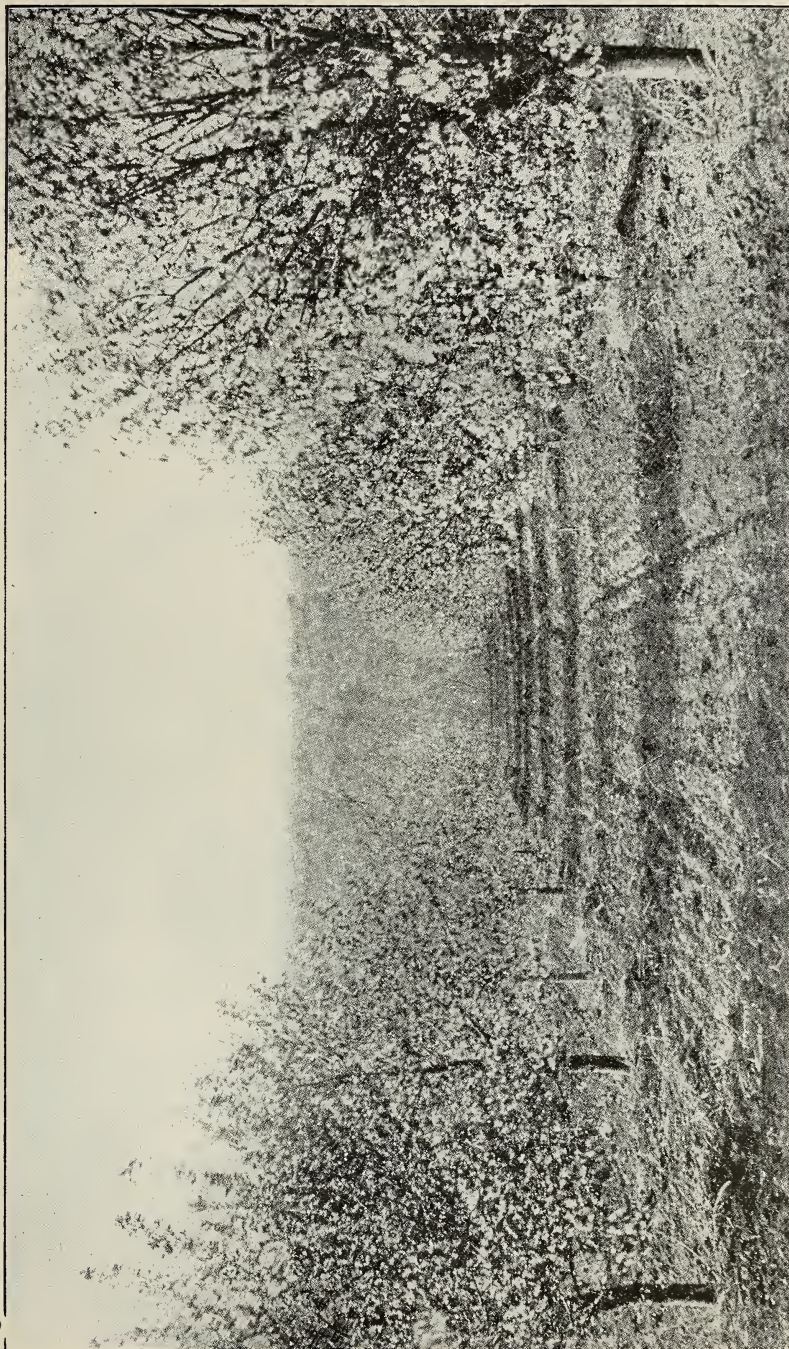
German Prune (European)—One of the oldest varieties. The tree is vigorous and productive. Large, purple with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet and delicious. September.

Lombard (European)—Favorite for canning, of medium size, violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and luscious. Tree vigorous and bears young. Late August.

Abundance (Japanese)—Beautiful yellow, overspread with carmine. Very large; flesh yellow, very juicy, sweet and firm. Tree a strong, thrifty grower. July.

(Continued on page 6.)

FREQUENT CULTIVATION RETAINS MOISTURE.



Five-year-old Cherry Orchard, full bloom. The Crete Nurseries.

STOCK GUARANTEED TO REACH YOU IN PERFECT CONDITION.

PLUMS—Continued

Red June (Japanese)—Medium to large, roundish, purplish red. Flesh yellow, solid, juicy and of good quality. Early August.

Burbank (Japanese)—Very large, cherry red, mottled with yellow. Flesh yellow, sweet and firm. Fine for keeping or shipping. Tree a vigorous grower, but so straggling that it requires sharp pruning.

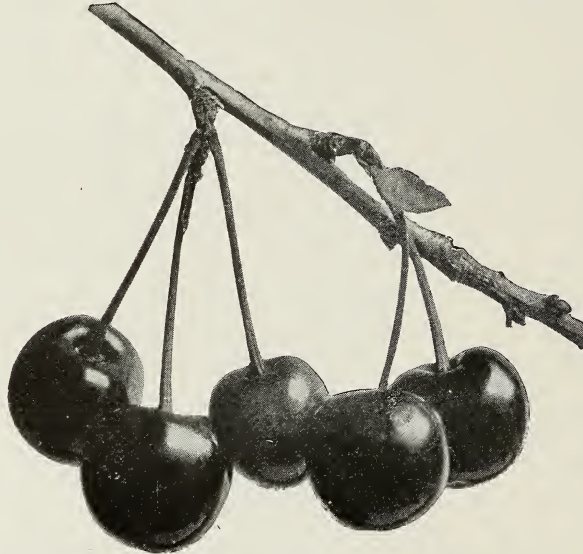
Prices of Plums.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5-6 feet, budded . . .	\$0.40	\$3.75	\$35.00
4-5 feet, budded35	3.25	30.00
3-4 feet, budded22	2.00	18.00

CHERRIES

Cherries are especially adapted to Nebraska. There is probably no section of the state where they will not succeed and give the best of results. They come into bearing quickly, yield abundantly, and are so easily grown that they should be planted in every yard and on every farm in the state.

Cherry trees are infected by fewer diseases and insect pests than any other fruit. The sour varieties are exceedingly hardy, vigorous and frost resistant. Few trees will bear such large amounts of delicious fruit year after year as the sour cherry and with such little attention and expense. Our trees are budded on Mahaleb stock which makes an exceedingly desirable root and does not sprout. The following will be found to be the most desirable for Nebraska and Western planting.



LARGE
MONTMORENCY.

SOUR VARIETIES.

Early Richmond—Fruit light red, medium size. Tree hardy, healthy and prolific. Does well all over the country.

Large Montmorency—Ripens about a week later than the Richmond. One of the best of the sour cherries and should be largely planted. The fruit is large, dark red and very beautiful. Tree a strong grower and very productive.

Ostheimer—Large, heart-shaped fruit, nearly black when ripe. Trees are very productive and bear annually. Very rich and juicy.

English Morello—Fruit large, almost black when ripe. Ripens about the middle of July and is considered one of the late cherries. Fruit tender, juicy and rich. A late bloomer.

SWEET VARIETIES.

For many years we have recommended that sweet cherries should not be planted in Nebraska. Of late years, however, we have had our attention called to many fine fruiting trees in the eastern half of the state. For this reason we are inclined to suggest to fruit lovers who are not afraid to experiment that they try a few of these sweet varieties. The trees have large glossy leaves and make a handsome appearance.

Black Tartarian—Very large fruit of superb quality; purplish in color, rich and juicy. Tree a vigorous and erect grower.

THE GREATEST CARE TO PACK TRUE TO LABEL.

CHERRIES—Continued

Napoleon (Royal Ann)—Fruit very large, pale yellow, with bright red cheek. Flesh juicy but very firm. Tree one of the hardiest of the sweet varieties and an immense bearer.

Bears heavily and very early, trees in the nursery row often bearing quantities of fruit. Will succeed where all others fail.

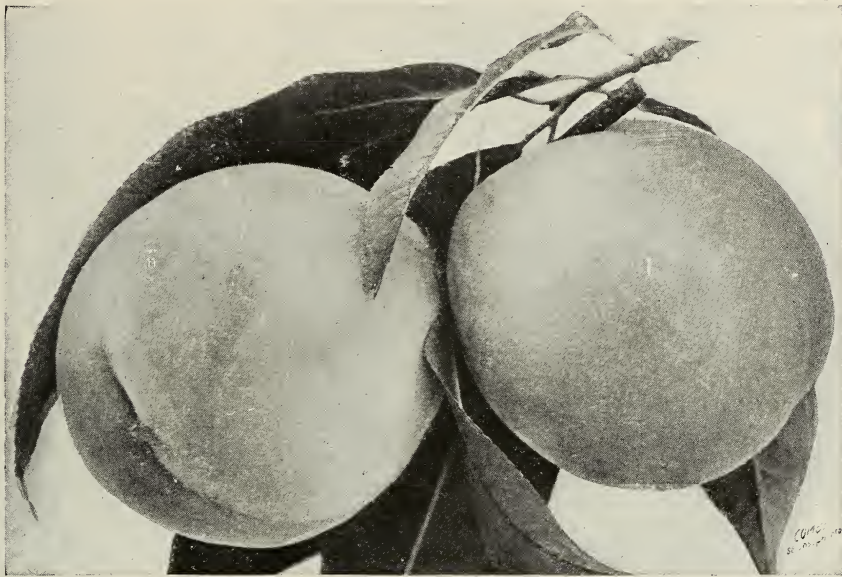
Prices of Cherries.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5-6 feet, budded....	\$0.35	\$3.25	\$30.00
4-5 feet, budded....	.30	2.75	25.00
3-4 feet, budded....	.20	1.75	16.00

COMPASS CHERRY—PLUM.

The **Compass Cherry** is a cross between a Sand Cherry and a Miner plum. Fruit about an inch in diameter, a bright red, sweet and juicy, turning to medium red when mature.

PEACHES—Extra Select Stock



ELBERTA.

We have planted twenty-five thousand peach trees in our commercial orchards.
We send out healthy trees and hardiest varieties.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to: First—Keep the ground clean and mellow. Second—Keep the heads low—the trunks should not exceed three feet in height. Third—Give them an occasional dressing with wood ashes. Fourth—Prune every spring, shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth; this keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back about one-half, and strong ones one-third; but see that there is left a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut out clean. The fruit is borne on wood of last year's growth and hence the necessity of keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. Salt is an excellent fertilizer for peach trees; soap suds is also good. Young trees should be well mulched every spring, or kept well cultivated until about the middle of July each year. Would advise planting a good windbreak on south side of orchard.

Alexander—Medium size, greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; melting, juicy, sweet. Cling. July.

Bokara No. 3—Large, red with yellow cheek. One of the hardiest peaches grown. Has stood temperatures as low as 28 below zero. Free-stone—early September.

FREQUENT CULTIVATION RETAINS MOISTURE.

PEACHES—Continued

Champion—One of the hardiest and most desirable peaches for this section. Large, cream white with slight blush; flesh white, rich, sweet, juicy and of excellent flavor. Exceptionally hardy and very productive. Freestone. August.

Carman—The first real freestone peach of the season. Large yellowish white; flesh creamy white, tender, rich, juicy. Tree is hardy and a good bearer. August.

Crosby—Ranks among the hardiest of our peaches. Medium size, bright yellow splashed with carmine. Flesh yellow and of good flavor. Freestone. September.

Elberta—The great commercial variety. Fruit large with golden yellow skin, covered largely with crimson; flesh is yellow, juicy, and firm. A vigorous grower and good cropper. Freestone. August.

Prices on Peaches.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5-7 feet, budded....	\$0.25	\$2.30	\$20.00
4-5 feet, budded....	.20	1.80	15.00
3-4 feet, budded....	.15	1.30	11.00

PEARS—Extra Select Stock

Pears, like peaches, have a tendency to put on too much wood, and should be planted in the poorest soil and most exposed situations. Do not apply manure or other fertilizer, but use an abundance of coal ashes. A wagon load to each four trees is not too much.

If pear trees are intelligently handled, fruit can be grown almost every season. We have not failed in growing pears for many years. We find that to keep them from blighting, they must be grown under such conditions as will give them a slow, well ripened growth. That means that after the first two or three years, they should not be cultivated, or but very slightly. Our bearing pear trees have not been cultivated for many years. This compels them to make slow growth, to mature their wood in autumn and guards against that rank growth which invites blight.

Duchess—The largest pear among the really good ones. The skin is dull, greenish yellow; flesh white, melting, juicy and good flavor. A vigorous grower and good bearer. October and November.

Flemish Beauty—One of the hardiest pears grown. The fruit is large; the skin a pale yellow, spotted with brown; flesh sweet and juicy. A strong grower and abundant bearer.

Kieffer—The best market variety and the most profitable. Very large, handsome, rich golden yellow, with reddish cheek. Fine for canning. The trees bear young and are heavy annual bearers. Many commercial orchards are being planted with Kieffer in the proportion of 90 per cent Kieffer and 10 per cent other varieties. This is to insure a supply of pollen as this variety should be pollenized by other varieties. By all means plant the Kieffer. October and November.

Seckle—Without doubt the best and most popular eating pear. The fruit is small brownish and rather russety; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; one of the richest and highest flavored pears known.

Prices on Pears.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5-7 feet, budded....	\$0.35	\$3.30	\$30.00
4-5 feet, budded....	.30	2.70	26.00
3-4 feet, budded....	.20	1.75	16.00



SECKLE.

The following varieties will be found quite reliable

Bartlett—One of the most popular of the summer pears. It is large, handsome, waxy yellow with red blush; flesh rich, juicy and fine flavor. Trees bear young and produce enormous crops. August and September.

THE GREATEST CARE TO PACK TRUE TO LABEL.

APRICOTS—Extra Select Stock

A beautiful and delicious fruit. The fruit ripens after the early cherries and just before the plums. Tree is as hardy as the peach and requires about the same cultivation. Blooms very early in the spring and is liable to be caught by late frost. Covering the ground heavily with straw or stable litter will hold back the fruit buds. An exposed position also retards the early bloom. In spite of the danger of frost the tree is almost worthy of cultivation for the beauty of its bloom and later

its foliage. The Russian varieties are the most hardy, earliest and most productive.

Alexander—Good size, yellow and red, juicy and sweet. July.

Budd—Large, yellow with red cheek. Very hardy and desirable.

Prices on Apricots.

	Each	Per 10
4-5 feet, budded.....	\$0.25	\$2.30
3-4 feet, budded.....	.20	1.80

GRAPES



Note our perfect cultivation. We have not had a complete grape failure for twenty-three years

The grape is one of the quickest and surest of small fruits. It can be planted anywhere and hillsides, unsuited to other crops, make good vineyards. Enriching the soil with manure or any other fertilizer produces the finest fruit.

No other fruit requires so severe pruning as the grape. Cut off three-quarters of the new wood each fall, leaving but five or six buds on each new lateral. During November cover the vines with earth, or straw and earth, as a winter protection.

The vines we offer are not light stock such as could be sent by mail. The tops are well developed, with strong, healthy buds. The roots are long and heavy. Vines so equipped sometimes fruit the first season.

In the dry season of 1904 we marketed from our successful and productive vineyard, forty-five hundred and fifty baskets; a yield which amounted to about \$136 per acre. Have never had a complete failure in twenty-three years.

Grape vines are graded into five grades, from Extra Select 2-year to second-class one-

STOCK GUARANTEED TO REACH YOU IN PERFECT CONDITION.

GRAPES—Continued

year. Below these grades the culls are sometimes offered at \$2.00 per 100. We offer nothing but Extra Select, the highest of the five grades.

Brighton (Red)—Bunch medium to large, quite compact; flesh rich, sweet and best quality; color dark crimson.

Concord (Black)—Too well known to need much description; is considered by many to be the best all around grape grown; extremely hardy, vigorous and productive; will succeed almost anywhere.

Elvira (White)—Pale green with yellow shade; sweet and tender.

Empire State (White)—Bunch long and large; light green; tender and sweet.

Moore's Early (Black)—Bunch large, berry large with heavy blue bloom; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

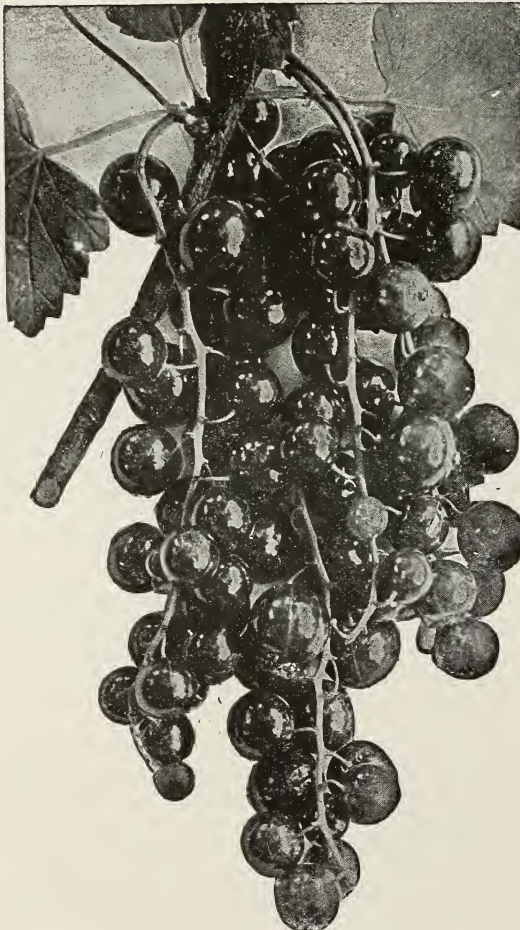
Niagara (White)—One of the leading white sorts; berry large and juicy. Vinous and sprightly, quality good.

Worden (Black)—A seedling of the Concord; bunch large and compact, berry round, black with blue bloom, pulpy, juicy and very pleasant; ripens several days earlier than Concord.

Delaware (Pink)—No variety of grape is more delicately flavored, or with a more agreeable aroma than the Delaware. A most popular grape, with beautiful pink color.

Prices on Grapes.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Concord, 2-yr. select	\$0.07	\$0.60	\$5.00
All other varieties..	.12	1.00	7.50



CURRENTS—Extra Select Bushes

The currant is one of the most valued of the small fruits. Being very hardy they do not winter kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil.

Cherry—Bush a strong grower, very large fruit, bright red berry, thin skin, large producer and very hardy.

Fay's Prolific—The leading market currant. One of the best known market varieties and greatly esteemed by large growers. Long stems, fine flavor and very productive.

Victoria—Bush a strong grower. Fruit medium size, bright red. A good producer.

Wilder—A fine new currant. One of the strongest growers and exceptionally productive. Quality excellent. Bunches and berries of large size. Fine flavor. Bright red, and a good keeper.

White Grape—The best white currant. Bush vigorous and very productive. Bunches large and well filled with large yellowish white berries. Very mild and of excellent quality.

Our currants are not slips or cuttings that could be sent by mail, but are fine heavy two-year old bushes that commence bearing the second year.

Prices of Currants.

10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$7.00 per 100.

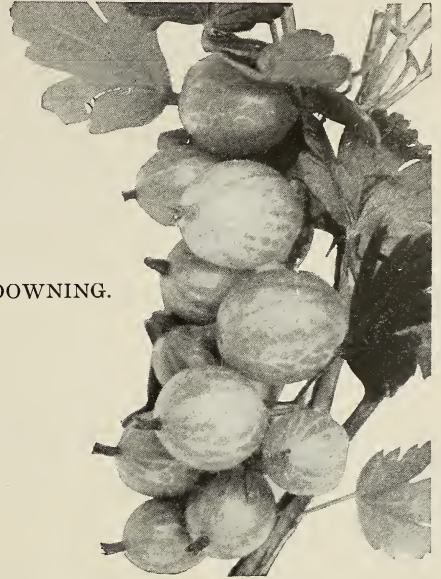
FREQUENT CULTIVATION RETAINS MOISTURE.

GOOSEBERRIES

Plant in good rich soil and give a liberal dressing of manure every season. Regular pruning each season is essential to produce the best fruit. The dead and weaker canes should be cut out leaving only strong healthy shoots to produce fruit. Foremost among the gooseberries are the Houghton and the Downing and for this reason we offer these two varieties.

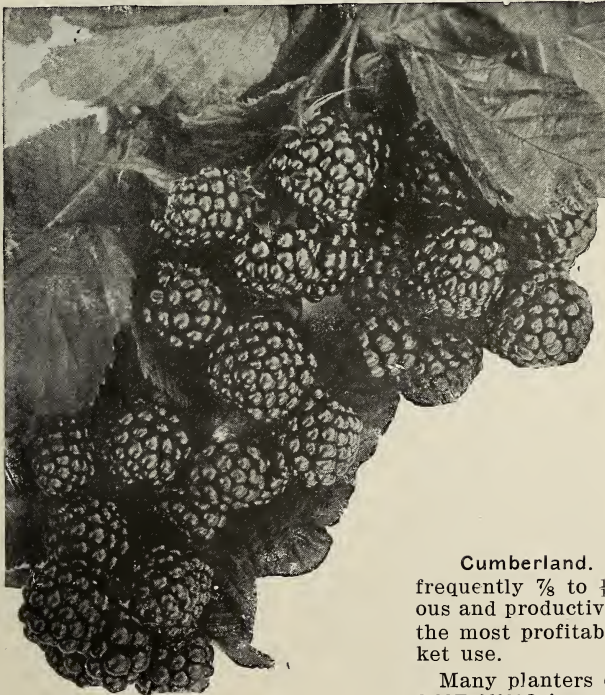
Downing—Large, handsome, pale green and of splendid quality for both cooking and table use; bush a vigorous grower and usually free from mildew. Strong two-year select plants that commence bearing the second year.
15c each, \$1.75 per dozen, \$12.00 per 100.

Houghton—The well known red gooseberry. Medium size, pale red, sweet, tender and very good; produces enormous crops. Strong two-year select plants that commence bearing the second year.
12c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.



DOWNING.

RASPBERRIES—Extra Select Stock



The raspberry tips we send out are strong, vigorous and healthy. In planting these tips the one essential is to follow out directions closely. Pulverize the soil thoroughly. Cover the roots with not more than two inches of this fine soil. If you plant deeper the chances are that the new shoots will never have the strength to push through the soil. If it rains before the new shoots are through the ground see to it that a hard crust is not allowed to form. By closely following these directions you will find that the raspberry can be grown almost as easily as any other fruit.

These strong, vigorous tips, both of Cumberland, black cap, and The King, the red variety, we can supply at the low rate of

50c per dozen; 100 plants for \$3.00

Cumberland. Black cap, largest raspberry known, fruit frequently $\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. The plant is vigorous and productive, strong grower, reasonably hardy, one of the most profitable black caps, both for home and market use.

Many planters enjoy the red varieties, and among these **THE KING** is one of the most desirable.

STOCK GUARANTEED TO REACH YOU IN PERFECT CONDITION.

BLACKBERRIES—Extra Select Stock

The secret of raising blackberries successfully is the straw mulch. Cultivate the plants the first summer. In the fall surround them with a straw mulch 12 inches deep. Let this remain on the ground and add to it every winter as it settles.

During the summer this mulch holds the moisture, keeping the ground underneath moist and cool. It also prevents the growth of weeds. In the winter it protects the plants.

Many of our customers are raising an abundance of blackberries by this method where previously they failed. Our own plantation handled in this manner is yielding at the rate of 100 bushels per acre.

Mersereau—A fine, new, mid-season berry, valuable here. If the customer resides in Southeastern Nebraska, desirable; not hardy in the west half of the state. Extra select plants, \$1.50 for 25.

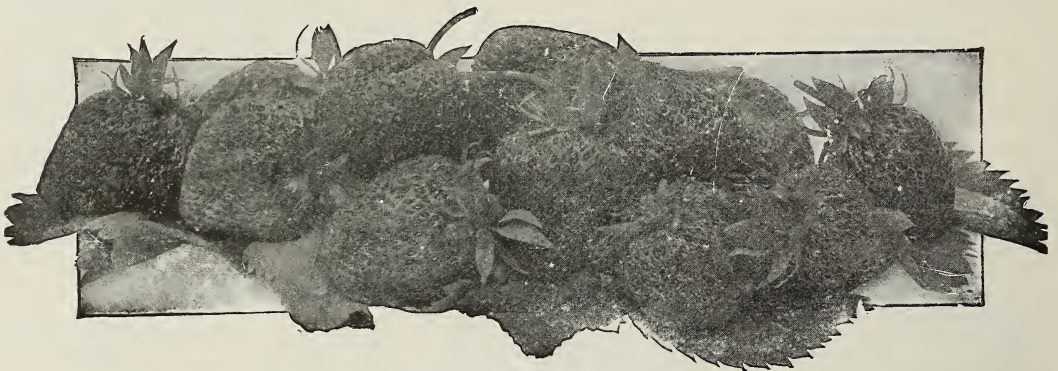
Snyder—The best known and most universally planted blackberry of all. Exceedingly productive and very hardy. Extra select plants, \$1.25 for 25; \$3.00 per 100.

DEWBERRY—EXTRA SELECT STOCK.

Lucretia—A trailing variety of the blackberry, ripening between the raspberry and blackberry. Fruit large and handsome. 75c per dozen.

STRAWBERRIES

Extra Select Stock



SENATOR DUNLAP.

No small fruit gives such quick and satisfactory returns and with so little care as strawberries. They are the earliest fruit to ripen, and in ordinary seasons one may have rich, luscious fruit for three or four weeks.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE.

The Soil and Its Preparation—The strawberry may be successfully grown in any soil adapted to the growth of ordinary field or garden crops. The ground should be well prepared by trenching or plowing, and be properly enriched as for any garden crop. It is unnecessary to say that, if the land is wet, it must be thoroughly drained.

To Cultivate the Strawberry—For family use, we recommend planting in beds four feet wide,

with an alley two feet wide between. These beds will accommodate three rows of plants, which may stand fifteen inches apart each way, and the outside row nine inches from the alley. The beds can be kept clean and the fruit can be gathered from them without setting the feet upon them.

Covering in Winter—A slight covering of leaves or litter, will be of great service. This covering should not be placed over the plants until after the ground is frozen, usually from the middle of November till the first of December in this locality. Fatal errors are often made by putting on too much and too early. Care must also be taken to remove the covering in the spring, just as soon as the plants begin to grow.

THE GREATEST CARE TO PACK TRUE TO LABEL.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

Mulching to Keep the Fruit Clean—Before the fruit begins to ripen, mulch the ground around the plants with short hay or straw, or grass mowings from the lawn, or anything of that sort. This will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the ground from drying or baking, and thus lengthen the fruiting season.

A bed managed in this way will give two full crops, and should then be spaded or plowed down, a new one in the meantime having been prepared to take its place.

Strawberries should always be planted in the spring. Fall planting is very unsatisfactory and unsafe. They should be planted very early in the spring, in fact almost as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the ground can be well worked. For this reason we ask our customers to send us their orders for strawberries very early and we will see that they are shipped at the proper time.

SIZE OF STRAWBERRY BED.

Many persons believe a hundred or two plants sufficient for a family supply, having little idea of how small a plot that number will plant. When one reflects that an acre holds 14,000 plants set one foot apart, three feet between rows; and that five hundred plants only fill one twenty-eighth part of an acre, it is

apparent that at least 500 to 1,000 plants should be set to furnish an ample family supply. The cost is very slight.

In staminate varieties, Senator Dunlap is hardiest and most productive.

Fine, thrifty, young plants; our very best, \$1.00 per 100; \$2.50 per 500; \$4.50 per 1,000. We prepay express.

Senator Dunlap—A well tested, wonderfully productive variety. One of the best for universal planting. Bright red, good size, excellent quality.

We prefer to plant staminate plants only, avoiding all trouble of pollenizing a pistillate variety. Just as well to plant the very best variety as to plant several of less merit. We therefore advise the Senator Dunlap only.

Many nurseries dig their strawberry plants in the fall and keep them in the cellar over winter. The result is that the plants are dry and almost lifeless in the spring. Our beds are situated near our packing sheds and fresh dug plants are easily obtained. We guarantee these plants to reach you in perfect condition, as we ship them immediately upon digging them.

Strawberry plants should be shipped by express separate from freight orders.

Everbearing Strawberries and Raspberries

Without doubt the greatest acquisition in the fruit line in recent years is the everbearing varieties of strawberries and raspberries. Several varieties of each of these fruits have been introduced but after thorough testing we have decided that the Progressive is the best everbearing strawberry for Nebraska, and that the St. Regis is the best everbearing raspberry. Our success with these varieties has been remarkable and we take pleasure in recommending them both in the highest terms. During the season of 1915 there was not a day from the early part of July till the middle of November that we did not have ripe strawberries and raspberries. Not only did they bear heavily and continuously, but the fruit was of the highest quality.

Progressive—This berry originated in Iowa in 1908 and has been amply tested. The plants are very similar to the Senator Dunlap, strong, healthy and very hardy. It is a good plant maker. The berries are of good medium size, bright red and very firm. The flesh is of the highest quality and very delicious, having more of the wild taste than the ordinary berry. The blossoms and fruit are well protected by the foliage—a very valuable feature for protection against both heat and cold. We predict that within a very few years they will be planted as freely as the Dunlap. Every lover of strawberries should have at least 100 plants of these delicious berries.

Fine healthy plants, 25 for 75c, or 100 for \$2.50, prepaid.

STOCK GUARANTEED TO REACH YOU IN PERFECT CONDITION.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES—Continued

ST. REGIS.



St. Regis—Many people consider the red raspberry the peer of all small fruits. The supply of fruit is usually limited and it always brings the highest price at all markets. Comparatively little of this fruit has been raised in Nebraska in the past owing to climatic conditions. In the St. Regis we have one of the greatest raspberries ever introduced. It is exceptionally hardy and usually produces fruit

the first season. The canes are stocky, of strong growth and well supplied with foliage. Begins fruiting with the earliest varieties and fruits throughout the season or until killed by frost. Berries are a bright crimson, large size, rich and of the finest flavor. We most heartily recommend this delicious fruit to our customers.

10c each, 25 for \$1.50, \$4.50 per 100.

RHUBARB (or Pie Plant)

This very desirable vegetable comes early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie making and stewing. Set the plants so that the crowns are about one inch

below the surface. Top dress in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

Strong two-year-old plants, 75c per dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

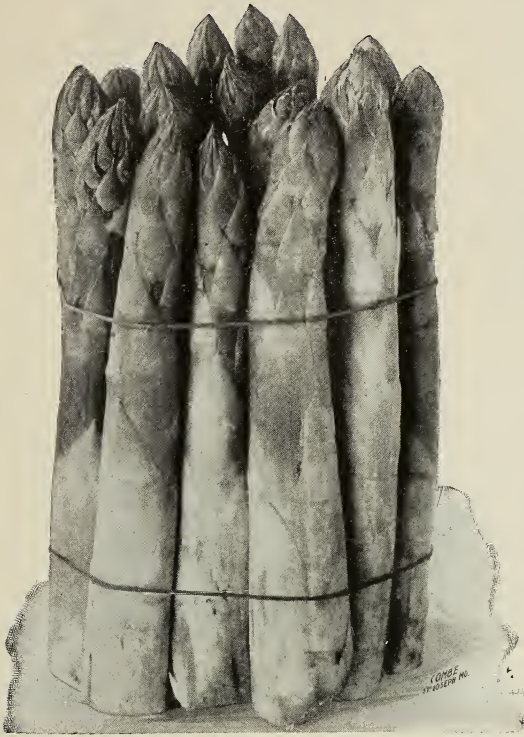
FREQUENT CULTIVATION RETAINS MOISTURE.

ASPARAGUS

We believe this to be one of the finest of our early vegetables. On the market the supply is seldom equal to the demand and in most markets the small spindly shoots offered as asparagus is rather a libel on the word. The plants we offer are not ordinary plants. They are grown from seed of our own gathering and from our heavy producing parent beds. Our asparagus sells on the local markets for twice the price of ordinary asparagus—at times bringing two cents per stalk. The stalks from our parent bed this past season would average $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter when six inches high. Until you have used asparagus of this kind you do not know what asparagus really is. Perfectly tender and good to the last mouthful.

Strong, heavy plants, dug fresh as orders are shipped at the very low rate of 100 for \$1.00 or 1,000 for \$7.50. Varieties, Barrs' Mammoth and Conover's Colossal.

Sample plants in the spring if desired. Information regarding our most successful method of growing asparagus on request.



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Have you a friend who is in need of nursery stock? You can do him no greater service than by telling him about this catalogue and have him write us for a copy.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT



A great many people are beginning to realize that by expending a little time and study they can have well-kept and attractive grounds, adding to the beauty and comfort of the home and increasing the value of the property. If the grounds surrounding the house are extensive, beautiful effects can be produced by planting shade trees, shrubs, vines and flowers according to some pre-arranged plan. If the grounds are small, a few shrubs such as the Altheas, Hydrangeas, Spireas and other sorts can be used to good advantage. Vines trained over porches, trellises, fences, etc., can be made very effective at a small cost and give great comfort and satisfaction not only to yourself, but your neighbors. Real estate owners who have vacant property to sell are beginning to plant fine trees and shrubs, knowing that they can secure a larger percentage on their investment when the ground is sold, as purchasers will pay more for a fine looking lot than one given over to unsightly surroundings. We would also emphasize the fact that you should buy none but the best. Few people realize the importance of getting started right. A little thought will convince you that it is not the quantity, but the quality that counts. Buy none but the best stock, properly grown by reliable nursemeymen, who have given their best

thought to the careful propagation and best varieties. We have a large stock of all kinds of shade trees, ornamental shrubs, etc., that has been selected with the greatest care and attention, both as to variety and quality.

HOW TO PLANT.

A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. Trees and the larger shrubs may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house, or dotted about the lawn on lines radiating from it. This will secure light, air and a good view from the house. In laying out the grounds, take into consideration economy in labor, and make as few walks as possible. Upright shrubs, roses and flowers should be planted in clumps, each kind by itself, and avoid making the lawn look like a checkerboard. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants pruned annually. Mass the trees and beds on the boundaries so as to leave a broad space for the lawn, and where there is a pretty view leave on opening. Where there is an unsightly object, conceal it by planting trees or climbing vines. Do not plant large trees near the house, except enough on the sunny side for shade.

THE GREATEST CARE TO PACK TRUE TO LABEL.

Plant shrubs and small trees twice as thick as they should be when full grown. This will make a good showing at once, and when the growth of the plants has made them too thick some should be taken out. It will not do to plant so little that years must elapse before a fine effect can be produced, but by planting a surplus at first, they can gradually be taken out.

VINES.

Should be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or trained on posts, trellises, arbors or stakes placed in suitable locations on the lawn.

Groups of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark or foliage, and groups of flowering trees and shrubs, are highly effective when in blossom and should be more generally planted.



NORWAY MAPLE.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

Catalpa Speciosa—Hardy and a rapid grower; has beautiful broad deep green leaves and large blossoms, making it a highly ornamental tree. 6 to 8 feet, 25c.

American Linden—A rapid growing, large size tree, forming a broad round-topped head; a splendid street or lawn tree. 5 to 6 feet, 50c.

Red Oak—A large tree, large leaf and rapid growth. The young shoots and leaf stems are red, the foliage purplish crimson in the fall. Hardy in Eastern Nebraska. 5 to 6 feet, 60c.

Pin Oak—A beautiful pyramidal tree growing faster than most oaks. The leaves are

FREQUENT CULTIVATION RETAINS MOISTURE.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Continued

deep green, glossy and finely divided. Orange scarlet in the fall. Hardy.

(A beautiful showing of Pin Oaks can be seen on the University Farm Campus at Lincoln where they border the main drive. One of the prettiest spots in Lincoln). 5 to 6 feet, 60c; 6 to 8 feet, 80c.

Cut-leaved Weeping Birch—One of the most elegant of all weeping trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage, presents a combination seldom met with in a single tree. 5 to 6 feet, 80c.

American White Ash—The well known native tree; tall, very straight; with broad, round head and dense foliage. 6 to 8 feet, 25c.

European White Birch—A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches; quite erect when young, but afterwards assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering it very effective for lawns. 5 to 6 feet, 50c.

American White Elm—A magnificent tree with drooping, spreading branches; one of the grandest of our native trees. If you wish a tree that will be a source of pleasure to yourself and the future generation plant the elm. 9 to 10 feet, 50c; 7 to 8 feet, 35c; 6 to 7 feet, 25c.

Black Locust—A native tree of large size, and rapid growth. Flowers are white and very fragrant, appearing in June. 5 to 6 feet, 25c.

Norway Maple—A large handsome tree, with broad deep green foliage; scarlet in the fall; a valuable tree for lawns, parks and streets. 7 to 8 feet, 50c.

Soft Maple—A rapid growing tree of large size; foliage dark green above and silver beneath. 9 to 10 feet, 35c; 7 to 8 feet, 25c.

Box Elder—Large spreading tree of rapid growth, very hardy. 7 to 8 feet, 25c; 6 to 7 feet, 20c; 4 to 5 feet, 15c.

Carolina Poplar—Pyramidal in form and vigorous in growth; leaves large, glossy and deep green; valuable for street planting on account of its rapid growth. 9 to 10 feet, 30c; 8 to 9 feet, 25c; 7 to 8 feet, 15c; 5 to 7 feet, \$3.00 per 100.

Cottonwood—The Yellow Cottonwood of the Missouri River is hardier than the poplars. Very symmetrical and rapid in growth; perfectly hardy in far Western Nebraska, far superior to the western types of cottonwood. It has been tested in extreme Western Nebraska and is being planted very freely in the west half of the state. 10 to 12 feet, 50c; 9 to 10 feet, 35c; 8 to 9 feet, 30c; 7 to 8 feet, 25c.

FOREST TREES—Strong, Heavy Seedlings

Elm—Eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.00 per 100.

Cottonwood—Plants eighteen to twenty-four inches, 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000; 2 to 3 feet, 2-year, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000; 3 to 4 feet, 2-year, \$1.50 per 100.

Russian Golden Willow—Very valuable for securing a quick, dense windbreak. One row of R. G. Willow will check wind and snow as effectively as three or four rows of ash. We quote them as follows: Plants 2 to 3 feet, \$3.00 per 100.

Black Locust—We have a superior stock of black locust, plants well ripened, carefully wintered in earth, in the best of condition. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

Catalpa Speciosa—We have planted some 2,000,000 of these trees on contracts. We annually gather seeds from trees of our own planting. We believe our strain of seeds to be Speciosa, or hardy variety. The demand for this tree is rapidly increasing. The Union Pacific Railroad Company planted 100,000 of them last spring near North Platte. Plants 12 to 18 inches, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

Russian Mulberry—Eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.00 per 100. In Eastern Nebraska, plant for shelter belts and to feed the birds. Not hardy west.

Honey Locust—Eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.00 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 2-year, \$2.00 per 100.



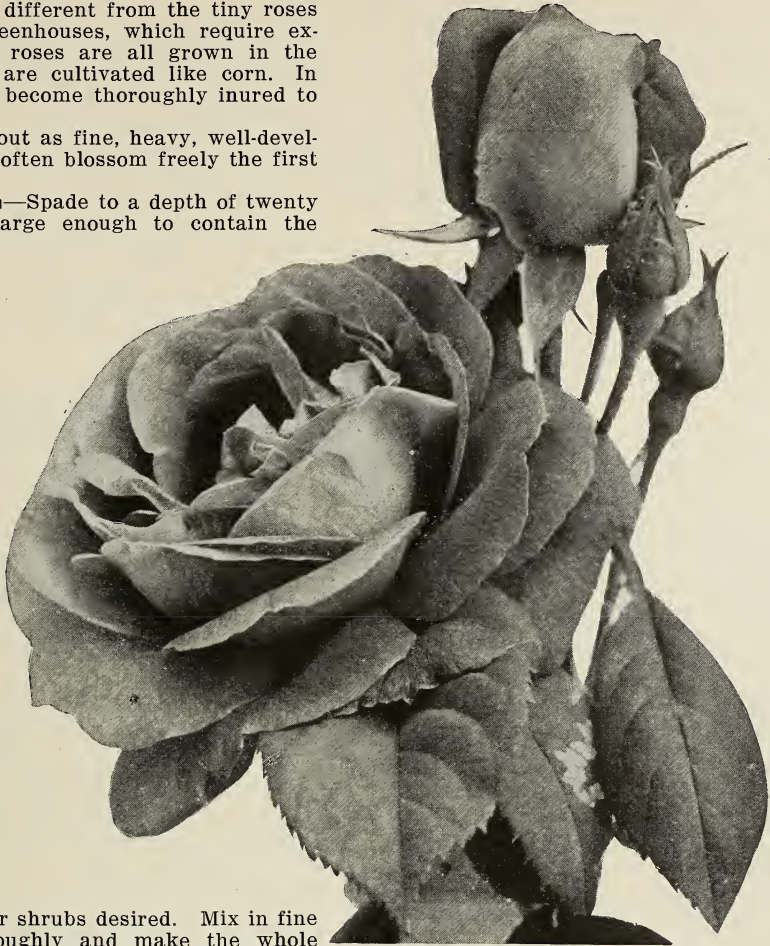
THE GREATEST CARE TO PACK TRUE TO LABEL.

ROSES—Heavy Two-Year-Old Bushes

These are very different from the tiny roses sent out from greenhouses, which require extreme care. Our roses are all grown in the field where they are cultivated like corn. In this manner they become thoroughly inured to outdoor culture.

We send them out as fine, heavy, well-developed bushes that often blossom freely the first summer.

Soil Preparation—Spade to a depth of twenty inches an area large enough to contain the



PAUL NEYRON.

number of roses or shrubs desired. Mix in fine old manure thoroughly and make the whole very fine. After planting be sure to maintain a mulch of fine soil by frequent cultivation. Water abundantly, but underneath the surface. Otherwise the surface will soon bake.

Winter care—The roses we offer will stand out over winter and do not require taking up. Protect the roots with ample mulching, using fine, old manure, leaves or hay. It is best to tie up even hardy roses before winter sets in. A little care will render them perfectly safe.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

Alfred Colcomb—Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and globular shaped; very fragrant and a superb rose.

Anne De Diesbach—Beautiful shade of carmine; very large and fragrant; quite hardy and a good forcing rose.

General Jacqueminot—One of the most popular of the red roses; brilliant crimson, large and very effective, very fragrant and one of the hardiest.

Coquette Des Alps—White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a free bloomer.

Baron De Bonstetten—Rich, velvety maroon. large and full; a splendid sort.

Krau Karl Druschki—Very large, perfect form and snow white; a vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

John Hopper—Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full; very free bloomer and a standard rose.

Magna Charta—Extra large and full, bright rosy-pink; a profuse bloomer and very hardy.

Mme. Charles Wood—Very bright, rich cherry-red; early; profuse bloomer.

Marshall P. Wilder—Extra large, full deep red; a free bloomer and very handsome.

Margaret Dickson—Beautiful form, white, with pale flesh center; petals very large.

Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink, beautiful form, exceedingly fragrant and very free flowering.

STOCK GUARANTEED TO REACH YOU IN PERFECT CONDITION.

ROSES—Continued

Paul Neyron—Said to be the largest rose in cultivation; bright, clear pink; very fragrant, hardy and a strong grower.

Prince Camille De Rohan—Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black, large and full; a beautiful sort.

Ulrich Brunner—Rich crimson-scarlet, highly perfumed, vigorous and hardy; a very desirable sort.

CLIMBING ROSES

Baltimore Belle—A rapid growing, dark leaved prairie rose; blooms in large clusters of pale blush and white flowers late in the season.

Prair'e Queen—A rapid climber; flowers are very large; a bright, rosy-red, changing lighter as the flowers open; strong and vigorous.

RAMBLER ROSES

Crimson Rambler—The best known and most popular of all the climbing roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers are borne in clusters of 15 to 25 perfectly shaped blossoms of a rich glowing crimson; when in full bloom the vine appears to be a perfect mat of rich, red flowers; perfectly hardy everywhere.

Dorothy Perkins—This is one of the new Rambler types; has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson; flowers are borne in large clusters of 25 to 30 and are a beautiful shell pink; the individual flower is larger than the Crimson Rambler. A valuable acquisition to the climbing roses.

Prices on Roses—Large, heavy, 2-year-old bushes, ready to blossom, **25c each**.

Special Offer—Twelve roses, or roses and shrubs—your own assortment, for **\$3.00**, and beautiful Crimson Rambler free.

Vines

The vines listed below are very hardy and can be used to advantage where a covering for porches, fences and the like is desirable. All are well rooted and good, strong plants.

Clematis—In this family of climbers the flowers will run from 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They prefer a rich soil and a sunny location.

Henry—Creamy white.

Jackmanii—Deep violet purple.

Madam Ed Andre—Crimson red.

Ramona—Deep sky blue.

Two-year plants, **50c each, \$4.00 per 10**.

Clematis Paniculati—A quick-growing, small-leaved variety, with fragrant, pure white flow-

ers which blossom in September. The clematis to plant when a dense foliage is desired. Two-year plants, **35c each, \$3.00 per 10**.

Honeysuckle (Hall's Japan)—One of the best of the honeysuckles. Full of fragrant yellow and cream colored flowers and exceptionally free bloomers. **25c each, \$2.25 for 10**.

Honeysuckle (Scarlet)—Very free bloomer, with small trumpet shaped flowers and very fragrant. **25c each, 10 for \$2.25**.

Purple Wistaria—Bears flowers in dense, drooping clusters of a pale lavender color. Foliage a pretty pale green. **25c each**.

Virginia Creeper (Woodbine, Five-Leaved Ivy)—The old-time favorite. Strong, rapid grower. Foliage dark green, turning to brilliant orange and scarlet in the fall. Very desirable. Extra strong vines, **20c each, \$1.75 for 10**.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Althea (Rose of Sharon)—Bloom late in August and September, with a profusion of large and brightly colored flowers. Rose, white, purple or red. **18-24 inch, 25c each; 10 for \$2.00**.

Purple Leaf Barberry—A splendid specimen shrub. Foliage a deep purple all the year. Very dense and beautiful foliage, and withal very attractive. **18-24 inch, 20c each, 10 for \$1.50**.

Barberry Thunbergii—Very neat and dense of growth, yet with graceful, drooping branches. Copper-colored foliage, turning to beautiful orange and red in the fall. Deep red berries remain during the winter. A very attractive shrub. **18-24 inch, 25c each; 10 for \$2.00**.

Red Twigg'd Dogwood (Cornus Siberica)—Noted for their clusters of fine white flowers, succeeded in the fall by ornamental berries. Stem and branches turn to blood red in the winter. **18-24 inch, 20c each, 10 for \$1.80**.

Japan Quince—Very early in the spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers, followed by small quince-shaped fruits which are quite fragrant. Dense bushy growth. **18-24 inch, 20c each; 10 for \$1.75**.

Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora)—One of the most desirable of the late flowering shrubs, producing large clusters of creamy white flowers. A free bloomer and very hardy. Fine for hedge and background work. **18-24 inch, 25c each, 10 for \$2.00**.

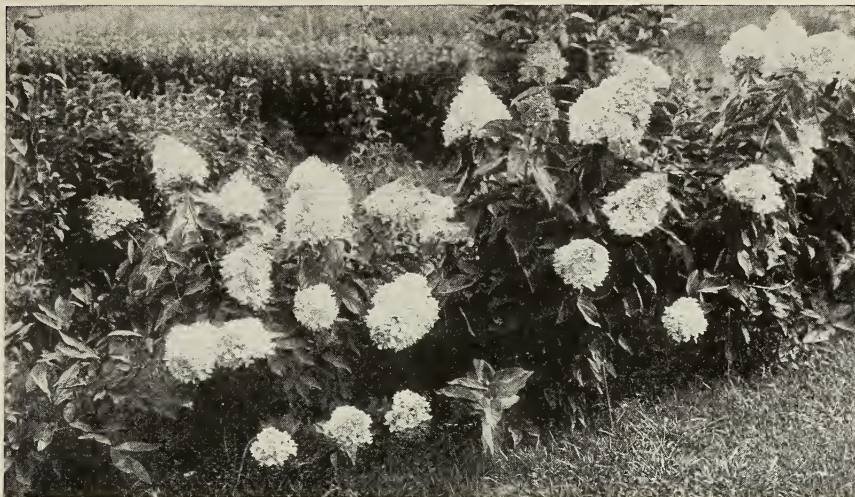
In tree form we offer the hydrangea 3-4 feet for **50c each, 10 for \$4.50**.

Purple Lilac—Too well known to need description. Beautiful fragrant flowers in profusion in the spring.

White Lilac—Resembles the purple, except the flowers are pure white. **18-24 inch, 25c each, 10 for \$2.00**.

(Continued on Page 23)

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued



Springa or Mock Orange—One of the best and most popular shrubs. Tall, vigorous growers, with large foliage and flowers. Very valuable for screens, backgrounds and single specimens. Flowers are very sweet-scented and milk white. 2-3 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Spirea Van Houti (Bridal Wreath)—The grandest of all the spireas and one of the best of all the shrubs; completely covered with pure white bloom in May and June. Very popular for hedges. Plant them freely. 2-3 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Spirea Anthony Waterer—A low-spreading bush with dark leaves and brilliant crimson flowers. At its best in late summer. Dwarf, 12-18 inch, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Amoor River Privet (North)—Among the privets this variety has proven the best, and in fact the only hardy one for Nebraska. It will

stand extensive shearing and make a dense, compact, low hedge. Single specimens make very attractive shrubs. They are beautiful green, with small white flowers. 2-3 feet, 15c each, \$1.40 per 10. For hedges, 12-18 inch, \$6.00 per 100.

Snowball—Large, showy bush, with ball of pure white blossoms in May and June. Sometimes bloom the first year 18-24 inch, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

PEONIES

We have a fine lot of these magnificent flowers and can furnish them in almost any shade of white, pink and red. State just what you want and we can fill your order.

Festiva Maxima—The finest white for 35c each, 10 for \$3.30. All others 25c, 10 for \$2.25.

EVERGREENS

Among the hardy ornamental trees the evergreens take first place. Great care should be taken in planting these trees to keep the roots from exposure to wind or sun. Our trees have been several times transplanted and are strong, bushy trees, well worth every cent we ask for them. Spindly forest seedling often sold at a seemingly cheap price will prove very expensive in the long run. They seldom succeed and are always poor specimens. Among the really desirable evergreens for Nebraska that will prove very hardy are the following:

Austrian Pine—A strong, healthy grower, fine for specimens and also as windbreaks. Long needles of beautiful dark green color.

Scotch Pine—Another quick, strong grower with shorter needles, but very hardy.

Black Hill Spruce—A native of the Black Hills region. Dark green foliage. Short spines. Beautiful tree and very hardy.

Prices on all the above:

12-18 inch, 25c each, 10 for \$2.25.

18-24 inch, 35c each, 10 for \$3.25.

Do not plant the red cedar in Nebraska on account of the cedar rust, which is so injurious to apple trees.

THE GREATEST CARE TO PACK TRUE TO LABEL.

We Pay The Freight

On all orders amounting to Ten Dollars or over we prepay freight charges when all cash accompanies the order.

Correspond Early

before the big rush of delivery. Remember that it is difficult to answer correspondence as fully as desired while packing thousands of orders in the few short weeks of spring. We invite anyone who may receive this catalogue to feel perfectly free at all times to write us for information upon such horticultural subjects as they may be interested in.

We may not be able to answer all questions to your entire satisfaction, but you are freely welcome to such knowledge as we possess.

Address all correspondence to

The Crete Nurseries
Crete, Nebraska